

# Iron County Register.

F. P. AKE, Publisher.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

VOLUME LIV.

IRONTON MO., THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1921.

NUMBER 41

From Mr. Carson.

Iron County Register—Back to the bread question. First, I want to thank Mr. Eastman for the increased size of his bread. He is now giving us 4 ounces more in each loaf of bread than we got before this petition was made. This is a substantial recognition and shows that Mr. Eastman is beginning to realize his relation to us. He is the purveyor of our very "staff of life." We can stand profiteering on any thing better than we can on bread. If Mr. Eastman wants to sell candy at \$5. a pound and soda water at \$2. a bottle I shall not have one word to say. We can get along without candy and soda water but we must have bread, every one of us three times a day. So important did the Retail Grocers Association of St. Louis consider this question, and manifestly knowing that there was too much profiteering being done by the bakeries, met and decided to put up a bakery of their own. A committee of competent men was appointed to investigate the cost of making bread. This committee after a careful study and investigation reported that a 12 ounce loaf of bread could be made and sold for 5 cents. Are the Ironton merchants less enterprising, less concerned about the welfare of their neighbors, friends and customers than the St. Louis merchant? One would think that they would at least back me up in my efforts to secure a lower price on bread. If the estimate made by me in a previous letter needed any confirmation the report of the St. Louis Grocers Association should be a good one. If the work I have undertaken here to get a reduction on the price of bread needs any vindication or endorsement the action of the St. Louis Grocers Association ought to be satisfactory. Mark you the action of the St. Louis Grocers Association was some two weeks after my petition to Mr. Eastman to give us a lower price on bread; so I am not in the "knocker" class as Mr. Eastman would have me appear to you. Yes I am a knocker at profiteering on the necessities of life, and have been ever since the war began and expect to keep it up. No one can truthfully say that I have ever "knocked" this town or the people here. I have said more good things about them than they have said about themselves. I have said many, many times and written many times more that this beautiful Valley of Arcadia was God's most favored spot, that it was populated by the most gallant, chivalrous, generous, intelligent and hospitable men, and the loveliest, and most beautiful women on earth.

Mr. Eastman denounces as false my statement that the St. Louis bakeries deliver their bread. He also denounces as false my statement that the St. Louis Grocers deliver to their customers' bread. Surely Mr. Eastman misunderstood me or he would not have denounced these statements as false. Both these statements are absolutely true; it seems almost incredible that Mr. Eastman could have lived in St. Louis in any kind of business for seven years and not learned this. In this connection I want to say that I do not believe that Mr. Eastman writes the letters appearing in the REGISTER over his name; they do not bear his "ear marks." I do not want to be misunderstood. I do not believe that Mr. Eastman if he had been writing himself would have denounced any of my statements as false. I believe Mr. Eastman could and would have found more polite language in which to have expressed himself. Mr. Eastman says that my "charges against him are vicious and malicious;" here is where Mr. Eastman's amanuensis gives himself away again; this is not Mr. Eastman's feeling towards me, at least I do not believe it is. Mr. E. could not, to save his life, point to a single word or act of mine that would justify him in charging me with being vicious or malicious toward him, unless he has found it in these letters on the bread question. I leave it to the public to judge how much truth in this charge. No, Mr. Eastman, I advise you to write your own letters, first because I believe you can write a better letter; second because I do not believe you would so grossly violate the usages of polite journalistic discussion; third because I do not believe you would expose yourself to the merciless attacks to which your letters invite me, and which I am going to spare you if you let me; if, however, you persist, then your friends will have to console themselves as the old darkey did when his son was killed by the kick of their old mule, who had been frequently admonished to "let dat mules

tail lone." Friends gathered in to offer condolence; the old man said "yes, yes, dat's mighty bad 'bout Sam, but den he mosely fotch it on hisself." Of course, Mr. Eastman, you will understand that this is purely a figurative form of language and not meant to be "vicious or malicious." It is simply a little essay at Pickwickian humor and not meant to offend you. Of course, it is not as rich as you "pulled off" about the mule but I enter it for what it is worth.

C. L. CARSON.

## Sunday Laws and Prohibition.

Please give the reasons why a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants is right, and one forbidding Sunday labor is wrong. Are not both class legislation?

The design of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants has naught to do with class. It does not prohibit only one from drinking, if he has liquor. It does prohibit the manufacture and sale for public purposes. One of the chief reasons for doing this, from a political standpoint, is the enormous drain that the liquor business is upon the community. If those who manufacture and sell liquor, met all the expense and tragedy of the liquor traffic, that would be one thing. But they do not. They impose upon the community a fearful burden, which the community itself must fear, in the drunkards and paupers they make, in the widows and orphans, or worse than widows and orphans, in the crime and corruption that is fostered, in a hundred different ways, breaking down all barriers of law, of society, and loading continually heavy burdens upon the community. The saloons make necessary the great number of police in our cities and towns; they furnish a great deal of the material for the courts. The mere suggestion of these will bring to the minds of our readers very much more than we have mentioned as the result of the liquor traffic. It has to do wholly and solely with the economic problem of our cities and towns. In a long series of years, a country could better afford to pay pension to the men engaged in the liquor traffic, until they die, than to allow the traffic to go on; and this from a purely economic standpoint.

A Sunday law is altogether different. It is class legislation; it is sure, it touches the rights of mankind. It touches the very highest class of those rights, the right to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience, and the right to earn a living for one's family, working in what way and how long one will. It does not strike directly at evils, economics or otherwise. The fact certainly has been demonstrated that Sunday is as well kept in communities where there is no Sunday law as in communities where there is one. Neighbors get along just as peacefully; there is just as much quiet; there is far more agreement, less trouble and prejudice in every way, than where Sunday laws exist. Their most serious effects fall many times upon those the most conscientious and faithful. In nearly all cases of prohibition of the liquor traffic, time is given for the saloon man to adjust his business. Adjusting his business, he has no trouble from the law. He could not say that conscientiously he must follow that business. No saloon keeper in the world would ever make such a claim as that. Any other business equally profitable, or less, would be preferable; for few saloon keepers would actually prefer a business like that, were they not trained to that one thing. But this is not the case at all with the Sunday law. It does have to do with conscience and one's relationship to God.

DEWEY J. CHILDERS.

## The Passing of Wilson.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Today Europe is torn with dissension, which extends to other parts of the world, and we ourselves are involved in it. It was Wilson's masterful desire to save us and mankind from this—from that which has already been, from that which now is, and from that which, we fear, is to come. He tried, earnestly he tried, and we believe he would have succeeded, even at home, if he had been more tactful, more pliant in his position. But even so, did he fail? We cannot answer that with surety, for the answer is yet to come. It is an answer that history alone can write, and sooner or later history writes with justice. But this much we can say with assurance: The broken man, broken and rejected, who passes out of the White House will live in history among the great. Even if

the judgment of history is failure, it will give him credit for the qualities of heart and mind that are the qualities of greatness, whatever may be the defects that counterbalance them. It will give him credit for the valorous attempt he made to bring the nations of the world into accord for the maintenance of peace. It will cast aside the lesser things that brought about his downfall and that now fill our minds to the obscuration of his chief ambition, and Wilson will stand out in that long perspective as one who sought at least to raise men higher, which is true greatness. Whether we like it or not, whether we like him or not, the name of Woodrow Wilson will fill a large place in the records and in the thought of the future, and the great thing he tried to achieve will yet be accomplished or the world will perish.

## The Senate's Change of Front.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

The Senate's reversal of its position on the armament question, in a secret session, almost on the eve of Mr. Harding's inauguration, is an astounding revelation of that body's befuddlement and incapacity, but it is at least an indication that the public's demand for retrenchment has finally been heard in that chamber.

The amendment attached to the naval appropriations bill instructs the President to call a conference of the United States, Japan and Great Britain to consider naval disarmament. Had such action been taken at the beginning of the session, when Senator Borah offered his resolution for a reduction of naval construction plans by the three Powers mentioned in the amendment, something of real substance and value might by now have been accomplished and the incoming administration have been saved from the embarrassment of reconsidering its ad interim declarations.

That opportunity was willfully ignored. The President-elect has, in meantime, expressed himself forcefully in favor of the present construction program and, in Edwin Denby of Michigan, has chosen for Secretary of the Navy an enthusiastic big-navy man. In a way, those are minor complications but they could and should have been avoided.

The circumstances that brought about the Senate's eleventh-hour change of front are not known. The debate was behind closed doors. It seems unlikely, however, that any new developments have occurred. The most logical conclusion is that the Senate has at last realized that this murderous and suicidal expenditure of money for purposes of destruction must cease; that a halt must be called; that the limit of the people's capacity to pay taxes has been reached; that relief from such outrageous burdens must be had; that, finally, the United States must give some earnest of its honorable intention to join with other nations in creating conditions for peace.

The world must have peace. From the madness of militarism which has become epidemic the nations must be delivered. The United States cannot continue on its present course and expect the other nations to adopt disarmament. We have got to join in the movement, and, if need be, assume its leadership.

The Senate, seemingly, has at last awakened.

## Higginbotham Estate Embzzled.

(Potosi Journal.)

Cash and securities to the amount of \$85,000 belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Caroline Higginbotham, which she had derived by will from her husband, the late Judge Thomas Higginbotham of Blackwell, seem to have been drawn into the wreck of the Peoples Bank of De Soto by Roscoe B. Jones, cashier of the bank, who committed suicide about the first of the year, when the disclosure of his peculations could no longer be kept off. Jones was one of the executors of Mrs. Higginbotham's estate, which was being held in trust, and kept the funds in the Peoples Bank. He apparently used the cash in his own ventures and hypothecated the securities with St. Louis banks for loans when he needed more cash.

An effort is now being made by the Higginbotham estate to recover these hypothecated securities and also to restrain the special bank commissioner in charge of the liquidation of the Peoples Bank's affairs from including any of the estate's funds in the bank's assets. Circuit Judge E. M. Dearing of this place held court at Hillsboro last Saturday to hear the arguments for a temporary injunction against the special commissioner from disposing of such assets. Judge Dearing now

## STATEMENT OF CONDITION

February 21st, 1921

## THE BANK OF ARCADIA VALLEY

ARCADIA, MISSOURI

### Comparative Statement of Our Growth.

June 14, 1912

\$18,424.17

March 4, 1914

\$43,412.93

Nov. 17, 1916

\$66,045.41

Nov. 20, 1917

\$99,291.60

Nov. 14, 1918

\$104,542.35

Dec. 30, 1919

\$108,668.35

Dec. 7, 1920

\$128,412.17

Feb. 21, 1921

\$132,653.96

### OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

D. EDGAR FLETCHER.....	PRESIDENT	REV. JNO. F. ADRIAN.....	Arcadia College.
O. R. ROBINSON.....	CASHIER	R. L. BARGER.....	Ford Dealer, Ironton, Mo.
G. A. BUCKEY, V.-P.....	Contractor, Ironton, Mo.	W. D. FLETCHER.....	Stock and Grain, Ironton, Mo.
J. B. HOLLOMAN.....	of Holloman Bros., Hogan, Mo.	JOHN SIGNER.....	Merchant, Arcadia, Mo.

Your Account is invited by this Bank, which offers, as its recommendation a Permanent, Conservative and Progressive Policy—a Policy which safeguards every Depositor alike.

We appreciate the friendship and patronage of our friends and patrons, which, in a large measure, are responsible for the success and growth of this institution.

### County Depository.

Four Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

has the matter under advisement and will render his decision Thursday. We understand the heirs interested in the Higginbotham estate are Mrs. Wilder Higginbotham of De Soto, a Mrs. Pinson and the Clancy brothers and sisters of Kingston Township, this county.

It is now claimed that the depositors of the Peoples Bank will receive something like twenty-five cents on the dollar. There is also the probability of a grand jury investigation of an allegation that the bank's officers allowed the bank to receive deposits after they were made aware of its insolvency, a criminal offense.

### Drilling for Oil in Southeast Missouri.

(Poplar Bluff Republican.)

As drilling with a view to ascertaining whether or not oil abounds in this section of the country has been in progress more or less actively for the last several months, with but little known as to what might be the present status of the matter, James Hendrickson, Associated Press representative of Poplar Bluff early in the week got in touch with those who are in charge of the experimental work at Moark, Ark., and Campbell, Mo., and following are extracts from reports obtained:

The "wild cat" well being drilled by the Clay County Oil Company near Moark, 18 miles south of Poplar Bluff, has been watched recently by thousands of persons in this section. Geo. A. Booser, secretary and treasurer of the company, stated today that the well was down 1200 feet and that the drilling has stopped until a ten inch casing can be placed and the water

shut off. He expects drilling to be resumed next week. The Clay county company owns 40,000 acres of land in the vicinity of the wells and Mr. Booser stated that they planned to drill four other wells even if the Clay well No. 1 proved to be a dry hole.

The location of the other four wells has not been definitely decided as yet but it is believed they will go down within a short distance of No. 1.

It was announced that if oil is not struck the company will drill to at least 3500 feet before abandoning the well, a thorough test being made to determine whether or not oil or other valuable mineral resources could be found here. Dirt drawn from the well is practically identical with that found in Osage County, Oklahoma, according to Mr. Booser, and he confidently expects to strike oil within the next five hundred feet.

The oil well at Campbell, Mo., came into the limelight last week when the drill struck a gas pocket and the gas threw water and dirt several feet in the air, tearing a portion of the rigging down. Drillers there have renewed their efforts with greater energy and hope to bring in a well soon.

### De Soto Has Shooting.

(De Soto Press.)

During an altercation of some sort at their home on Fourth street, near Miller, last Monday evening, Helen Thurman shot and painfully wounded Jack Cantrell, the ball striking him in the calf of the right leg and plunging entirely through. The weapon used was a .38 calibre revolver.

The Thurman woman claims Jack came to her home and raised a dis-

turbance and went outside and got a rock and threw at her. At this moment she grabbed her gun and fired; she said she shot to frighten him and had no idea the bullet would strike him. However, Jack is laid up at his mother's home on the East Side.

The woman was arrested Wednesday by Marshal Hulseby on a warrant charging her with discharging firearms in the city limits. She pleaded guilty and was fined \$5 and costs. The prosecuting attorney may take further action in the matter.

Cantrell and the Thurman woman were married several years ago, but their matrimonial bonds were severed by the circuit court of this county under a statute prohibiting persons of white and negro blood to marry. Cantrell is under sentence to the penitentiary for robbery, but his case was appealed to the supreme court.

### C. A. FULDNER, OPT. D.

—OF THE—

### FIRM OF FULDNER & COMPANY.

(Successors to Fuldner & Kitchlen.)

Marina Bldg., 306 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo., specializing in the Correction of Eyesight, Eye-strain, and the proper Fitting of Glasses, will again be in

IRONTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, at the New Commercial Hotel, from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Any word may be left for him there.

Bismarck, Wednesday, March 23. Write for appointment.

Write for information or appointment.

NOTE—Dr. Fuldner's visits to Ironton are on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

—Adv.

Job-Work, all kinds, at this office.